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Member of the Associated Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1913.

THE BEILISS ACQUITTAL.

It is to be hoped that acquittal by a Russian jury at Kiev of Mendel Beiliss charged with "ritual murder," will put an end to a superstition which has made its last stand in the darkest corner of Europe. Seven hundred years ago Pope Innocent denounced the charge that Jews killed Christian children as false in every particular, yet in Russia, in this twentieth century, the government undertook to prove it in court. It has signally failed, through the justice of a Russian jury, and the mystery is why the government took up the matter in the first place, for it has been evident throughout the trial that the prosecution had no case. A boy, Andrew Yushinski, had been murdered. His body was found in a cave in March, 1911. The police soon after arrested Mendel Beiliss, a brickmaker and a Jew. The charge was that he had murdered the boy in order to secure human blood to be used in secret religious rites. The government did not bring the case to trial until last October, and even then its case broke down utterly, although the presiding judge appeared to be determined to secure a conviction. It should be the end of the "ritual murder" superstition in its last stronghold.

VOLUNTEER GOOD ROADS WORK.

Missouri and North Carolina have now had road days, on which occasion there was a turnout of men to do volunteer work on the highways. If a constant spirit of willingness to perform small volunteer services for public benefit could be manifested, a great deal of expense could be saved.

For instance, suppose every farmer and land owner along county roads, before winter sets in, would send out a team for a half day along his property with orders to fill up little holes where automobiles are beginning to gouge out a roadway, or where mud puddles have started. If these little depressions are left all winter, they soon scour out into deep holes. Taken in time, they can be quickly filled up at a small expense. Probably the cost of repairing a road next spring where these depressions are allowed to grow deeper all winter would be five times what it would cost nearby land owners to fill them up this fall.

Next March Vermont town meetings will hold a referendum vote, in accordance with the bill passed by the past legislature, as to whether they prefer a direct primary, a preferential primary or the election system now in vogue. The Progressives are planning a series of non-partisan educational meetings to discuss the subject. The first of these meetings will be held in Barton this evening at Lunenburg. Saturday afternoon and at Island Pond Saturday evening when able speakers are expected to present the pros and cons. A few joint debates on the question of primaries might be enlightening to the people of the state. It is unfortunate that only a small fraction of the voters will register their choice either under the caucus or primary systems. There ought to be some limit on the amount that can be expended by candidates in the primaries. The Progressive and Republican candidates for the governorship contest in Massachusetts spent sums which would look like fortunes to the great majority of citizens.

The effect of the new tariff bill is already apparent at the port of Bur-

lington, where the receipts for the past month were \$20,000 less than a year ago, despite the fact that the value of imports increased \$300,000. The extraordinary business which was transacted over the border for a period of two years began to decline a year ago in October and the value of imports was only \$680,286 in October, 1912, as compared with \$1,045,402 last month. The receipts in customs duties were only \$54,578.60 last month, while they were \$73,242.66 in the October of 1912. The exports in October of 1913 were \$907,581 and in October, 1912, they were \$606,975. The big increase in imports last month was due to the fact that shipments had been held back to save the payment of duties.

The Boston Globe pays a fitting tribute to Dr. Harlan Amen, principal of Phillips-Exeter academy, who died suddenly a few days ago. He was a rare combination of educator and business man. When he became the executive head of the famous preparatory school it had nine buildings, 10 instructors and 155 students. Now it has 30 buildings, spacious athletic fields, a largely increased teaching force and over 600 students. The Globe says: "Dr. Amen may have other memorials, but his chief monument is, and will be to the end of time, the re-organized P. E. A., which he developed for the benefit of young men and society at large."

The St. Albans Messenger continues to argue that the Republican state committee should resign—a contention, by the way, which The Reformer has made on several occasions. In support of its argument The Messenger asserts that the personnel of the committee would be changed and liberalized at the next state convention at any rate, and thinks that if the change were made now the honest intentions of the party would be demonstrated. As to the way in which such a step would be received by the Progressives The Messenger thinks the rank and file of that party would recognize the good faith of such a manifestation.

Following the discovery that two pupils of a St. Albans school had secreted fever the authorities ordered the building closed for a day to allow a thorough fumigation. They contend, however, that reopening the school would tend to prevent a spread of the disease since the children can be watched more closely at school than if they were free to run the streets, attend places of amusement and thus expose others to infection. This attitude appears to be the sensible one as experience will doubtless prove.

"Killed by a bullet. Mistaken for a deer." It is singular that after all the hunting tragedies of past seasons that the men now in the woods do not use the utmost caution.

Again the antics of the weather in the Middle West have demonstrated that New England is a pretty good place to live in.

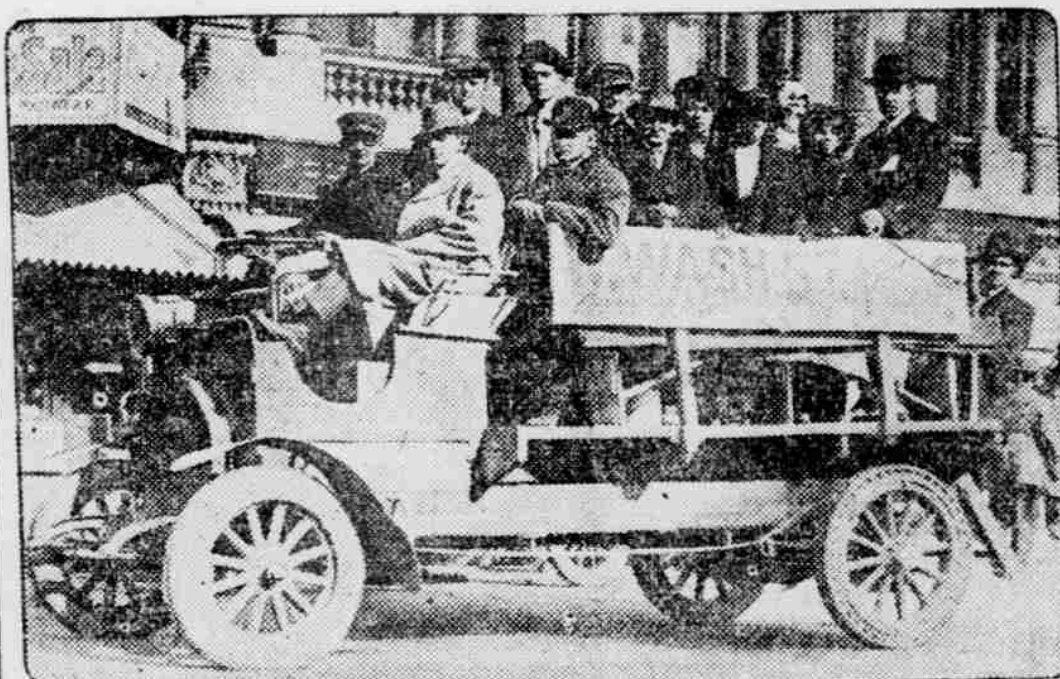
Have you begun to do your Christmas shopping yet?

Justice Is Not Sluggish.

(Barre Times.)

When sentence is passed on Lou A. Foster in Windham county court Thursday morning, it will be just four weeks to a day from the time when he shot and killed his neighbor, Ossie Prouty, in the town of Halifax in southern Vermont. During that time the man was indicted by the grand jury of the county and then placed on trial on the charge of murder and during that reasonable time was given both to the prosecution and to the defense to conduct its case. All this was done within a month of the time when the crime was committed. The course of justice is not sluggish at the present time in Windham county.

HOW THEY GOT ABOUT IN INDIANAPOLIS



While street car strikers rioted in Indianapolis and state troops camped in the city, the inhabitants were forced to adopt unusual means of getting about. Owners of auto trucks like the one illustrated reaped a harvest by transforming them into auto buses.

Stumped.

Little Tommy (reading his Bible)—Pop, what is a handmaiden?
Pop—A hand maiden? Great Scott! They didn't have maniere girls in those days, did they?—Judge.

Natural Results.

"It ought to be easy to investigate a milk trust."
"Why that one—more than others?"
"Because it oughtn't to be difficult to pump it."

MATCHING CUNNING
AGAINST WILD LIFE

Vermont Trappers Have Six Months
in Which to Take Fur Animals—
Value of Pelts Increasing.

For the first time since the days of the early settlers, when the coonskin cap was the common headgear of a man and boy and the skins of wild animals formed a considerable portion of every citizen's limited wardrobe, the fur-bearing animals of Vermont have experienced a period of protection by law. This closed period ended Nov. 1, and during the next six months the trappers will be at work in the mountains and along the streams matching their cunning against the wild life of the woods.

The constantly increasing demand for furs of all kinds, and the consequent appreciation in value, caused some of the far-seeing members of the last legislature to put before that body an amendment to the fish and game laws, which should extend the protection of the department to certain species of animals which it had heretofore been legal to kill at any time.

All of these animals were enemies of the farmer. The foxes, minks and skunks destroyed his poultry and the coons ate his corn, and it was considered good business policy to kill the "varmints" whenever and however their destruction could be accomplished.

The plan to protect the fur-bearing animals had the approval of the fish and game commissioner, who produced statistics to prove that the fur crop in the small state of Vermont was annually worth more than \$100,000 to those who put it in the market. These figures were so startling that when the amendment came up for final discussion it met with little opposition from the members who represented the rural communities.

The legislation was enacted, not to restrict the rights of the agriculturists, but to assist them in securing a better income from their furs. The amendment was drawn to check the indiscriminate trapping in many sections during the early fall and late spring. No fur is prime until cold weather prevails. The skin of a mink killed in early October will not sell for more than \$2, while if the little animal had been allowed to live a few weeks longer its value would have increased four fold.

Nearly all the fur sent to the market from Vermont is trapped by boys and young men who live on the mountain farms or along the rivers, and who earn a little pocket money by this method. The individual catches are small, but at the prices which have prevailed in recent years the aggregate income in some favored sections is considerable.

The open season for mink, mink, muskrat, fisher-cat and muskrat is from Nov. 1 to May 1. The same open season prevails for fox and skunk, and after may be trapped between Nov. 1 and March 1. There is no open season for beaver, but as not one specimen has been taken in the state during the past century legislation for the protection of the animals is immaterial.

More muskrat fur is trapped in Vermont than any other variety. The rats are common in all sections of the state and are caught with less effort than is required in the capture of any other animal. Two years ago a trapper in Bennington trapped more than 100 muskrats in less than a month. At the time this crop was harvested the price for muskrat fur reached the top notch figure of 80 cents apiece, which gave the trapper a good income for about three weeks' work.

By far the most valuable fur trapped in Vermont is mink. It has steadily increased in price during recent years and the supply is decreasing, though not so rapidly as would be supposed. No better mink fur can be had than that trapped in Vermont. In the south and west the animal grows to a larger size, but the fur is coarse and the color is not nearly so good as that of the northern New England mink.

Twenty years ago it was not possible to trap a pelt in Vermont, other than that of the black bear, that could not be sold for much more than \$1. During the past two years mink have sold for \$7.50 to \$10, foxes, \$6 to \$8; mar-

tin, \$8 to \$14; raccoons, \$1 to \$4; skunks, \$1 to \$4.50; bobcats, \$4; muskrats, 60 to 75 cents; weasels, 40 cents to \$1.

At these prices it is not necessary for the farmer boy to be especially successful to obtain a fairly good supply of pocket money.

The Vermont Bank Tax Decision.

(Barre Times.)

The decision of the United States supreme court that the state of Vermont has a right to tax savings deposits in the national banks of the state will make no direct change in banking conditions or in the system of taxation of banks in Vermont, inasmuch as the state has been taxing such savings deposits in the federally-chartered banks and has continued to do so in spite of the fact that the Clement National bank of Rutland demurred to paying the tax, subsequently to have the case go up to the highest court in the country. Had the case been decided otherwise by that tribunal it would have meant a great loss to the state treasury and an increasing loss every year as more national banks would have inaugurated savings departments and there would have been a greater flow of money to these institutions, with a consequent decrease in revenue to the state. But as it is, the policy of the commonwealth will be retained and, moreover, the state will have unquestioned authority in maintaining that policy; the decision merely clarifies a situation which was somewhat unsettled by the action of the Rutland bank.

Vermont is Appreciative of Her Native Talent.

(Rutland News.)

It will be pleasing news to Vermonters generally to know that James Fisk Hooker, formerly of Brattleboro, has been honored by his townsmen of Schenectady, N. Y., by election as comptroller. Mr. Hooker's success occasions no surprise.

A Vermont newspaper, in referring to his immigration, says "it is no secret that had Mr. Hooker's home been seen in its honor in certain ways he would have thought twice before forsaking the state of his birth." This comment is not based upon the facts in the case in the slightest degree.

Mr. Hooker's pleasing personality, ability and worth were recognized, not only in his home town but at the state at large, in full measure. No young man ever left Vermont with brighter prospects, either of business success or political advancement right at home, than did James F. Hooker of Brattleboro. The highest political preference had already been linked with his name and eminent financial success had already been forecasted, when he was a Vermont citizen.

Mr. Hooker may have made, in the bargain, a move to his own advantage in leaving Vermont, and certainly no measure of prosperity or advancement can come to him that will not be pleasing to the people of the state of his nativity.

But the talk that there is little opportunity for young men in Vermont is all nonsense. The nation, altogether too prevalent, that Vermont does not appreciate its substantial and brilliant young men is utterly fallacious. And these reports should be denied at every opportunity.

There is no state in the union where the people are more appreciative of native ability than in Vermont, and the opportunities in this state for success are as good as they are in any section of the country. That should be understood and published far and wide. Examples to prove the foregoing statement may be found on every hand.

The KITCHEN
CABINET

BEFORE you touch the colored cherries.

Or start to open up the berries. This may ward off many worries. Read the label.

Soup bears the same relation to the dinner that a doorway bears to the house.

SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT.

Here is a prize recipe for pound cake which somebody will like to try: Cream two-thirds of a cup of butter to a cream, add a cup of sugar, the well beaten yolks of four eggs; add a little of a cup and a half of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder, and then add a teaspoon of milk. Add the rest of the flour and the beaten whites. Bake in a paper lined tin forty minutes.

Raisin and Celery Salad.—Cut in small pieces two cups of celery, two oranges broken in bits and two-thirds of a cup of raisins, seeded and plumped over steam. Add a cup of grated apple to a cup of mayonnaise and cover the mixture with this. This is an especially delicious combination.

Cassole.—This is a famous French dish, and is both historical and appetizing. Soak over night a quart of lima beans; in the morning bring to the boiling point, then drain. Add fresh boiling water, a teaspoonful of salt, and let them cook until nearly soft. Place in a casserole two cups of cold cooked chicken or duck, add the beans, drained, an onion, sliced, half a cup of strained tomato, a quart of hot broth and a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet. Bake one hour, uncovered, sprinkle with a little chopped parsley, brown and serve.

A new way to serve apple dumplings is to set muffin rings into an agate pan, fill the rings with sliced apple packed well, then drop a rich biscuit dough on each, spreading out well to cover the top.

Green Corn and Green Pepper.—Cut the corn from four ears, put it into a frying pan with a tablespoonful of hot fat; add a chopped or shredded green pepper. Season with salt and pepper, add more fat if necessary and let cook for twenty minutes, stirring to keep it from burning.

Nellie Maxwell.

BELL'S SEASONING

For Nearly Fifty Years preferred by Chefs, Cooks and Housekeepers to flavor Dressings for Meat, Game, Fish and Poultry. Insist upon BELL'S the Original.



A NICE TURKEY DRESSING. Toast 7 or 8 slices of white bread, place in a deep dish, adding butter the size of an egg. Cover with hot water or milk or melt butter and make bread right consistency. Add one even tablespoon of Bell's Seasoning and one even teaspoon salt. When well mixed stir in 1 or 2 raw eggs. For goose or duck add one raw onion—chopped fine.

JELLIED MEATS OR FOWL. 1 pint of cold meat or fowl, 1 teaspoon Bell's Seasoning, 1/2 teaspoon salt, liquid enough to fill pint mould. Add to liquid when hot, 1 tablespoon granulated gelatin. Cool and serve on a base of lettuce leaves over which thin sliced lemon is placed.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE SALSAGE. To each pound of fresh lean pork add one level tablespoon of Bell's Poultry Seasoning and 1/2 even teaspoon salt. Stir the meat, cut fine, thoroughly mix to a stiff dough, then make into cakes and fry.

Bell's Booklet of valuable cooking recipes of your grocer or on receipt of postal.

For delicious Sausage flavor as directed, either with Bell's Spiced Poultry Seasoning, Bell's New England Sausage Seasoning, or Bell's White Sausage Seasoning.

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Flounders	Fresh Herring	Finnan Haddie	
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AND THE

Celebrated Providence River Oysters

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Our Pies and Doughnuts are as we claim,
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HOT BUTTERED POPCORN ON HAND ALL THE TIME

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